

The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

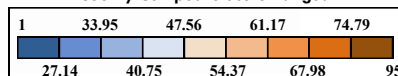
SNAPSHOT: HAYWOOD COUNTY

2012

INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 18,787	Pop. Density: 37/square mile	Seat of Government: Brownsville	Largest City: Brownsville
----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Unicoi	56	Employment and Earnings Composite	45.00	41 ▼
Claiborne	57	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$29,656	27 ▲
Van Buren	58	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	87.44%	7 ▲
Bedford	59	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	71.7%	12 ▲
Carter	60	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	13.7%	92 ▼
Stewart	61	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	25.3%	87 ▼
Cannon	62	Economic Autonomy Composite	60.38	78 ▲
Coffee	63	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	22.9%	54 ▼
Crockett	64	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	15.6%	26 ▲
Haywood	65	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	76.3%	63 ▲
Marion	66	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.67%	80 ▼
Decatur	67	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.6%	61 ▲
Wayne	68	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	28.2%	87 ▼
Monroe	69	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	52.2%	67 ▲
Benton	70	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	32	45 ▲
Warren	71	County Overview: Haywood County women have joined the workforce in significant numbers since 2000, and have made meaningful gains in median income. Combined with growth in high school and college completion, and shrinkage in the disparity between male and female wages, these factors have pushed the county four places upward in overall rankings. Unfortunately, progress in the county is hindered by some of the largest unemployment rates in the state for both men and women, and a diminishing role for women in management and business ownership. Additionally, local women continue to be underinsured and are living at high rates of poverty.		
Bledsoe	72			
Lawrence	73			
Dyer	74			

Up from 69th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

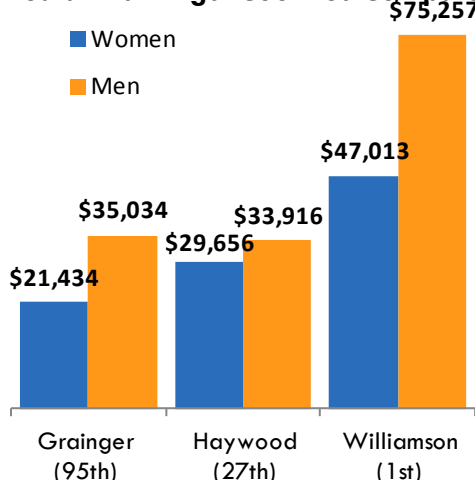
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Haywood County

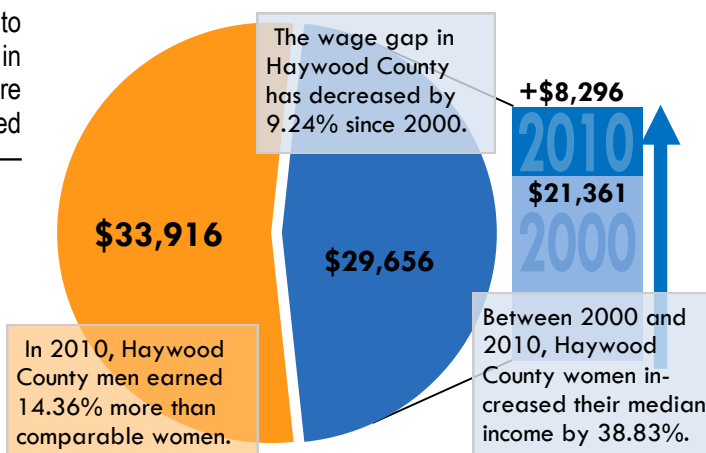
▲ Earnings

Haywood County women have seen stronger increases in median income than many of their peers across the state since 2000. Adding \$8,296 to the 37th ranked income in 2000, female earnings in Haywood now rank 27th. Gains among women were 12 percent greater faster inflation rates and contrasted with male earnings, which grew only 24 percent—roughly 2.4 percent less than inflation.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



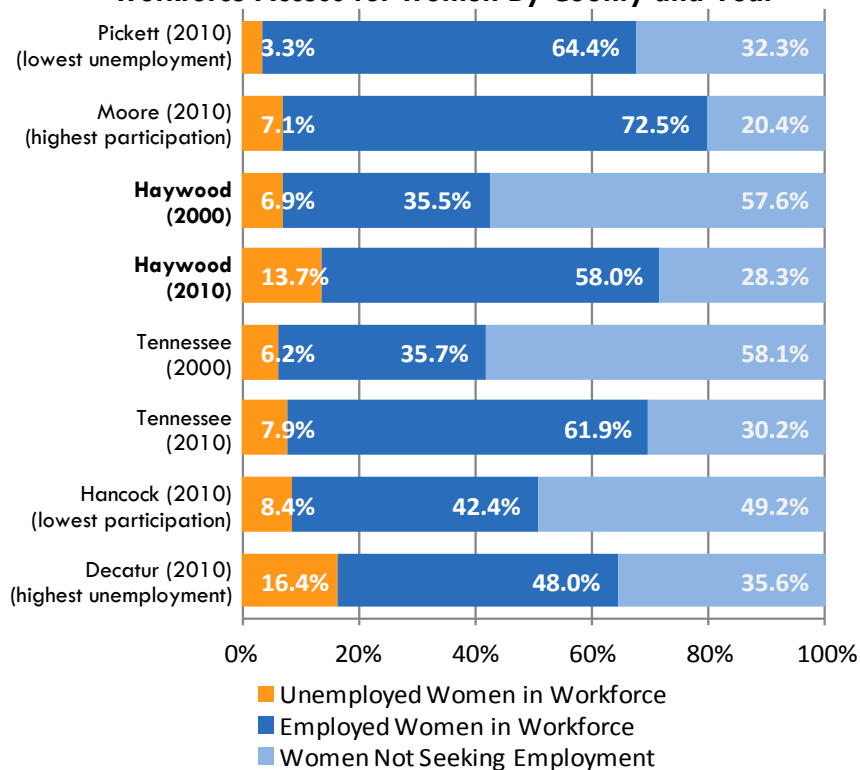
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Following slower growth, men in Haywood County rank only 69th in wages amongst their peers statewide. In concert with quickly growing female wages, this trend has helped to shorten the gap between male and female earnings in the county by 9.24 percent. As of 2010, local women were estimated to earn 87.44 percent of the wages that their male counterparts brought in, the 7th highest rate in the state (up from 9th). However, this still corresponds to a shortfall of \$4,260 annually.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

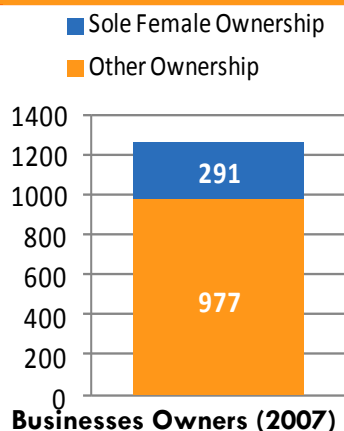


Women in Haywood County have joined the workforce in significant numbers since 2000; reaching a rate of 71.7 percent (ranked 12th) in 2010 from 42nd-ranked 42.4 percent ten years prior. Haywood County women participate at a slightly higher rate than Tennessee women overall, but fall short of local men in this category by 7.4 percent.

While local participation rates have increased quickly, so too has female unemployment, which nearly doubled to 13.7 percent between 2000 and 2010. This increase was large relative to other counties in Tennessee and Haywood dropped in this ranking, from 63rd in 2000 to 92nd in 2010.

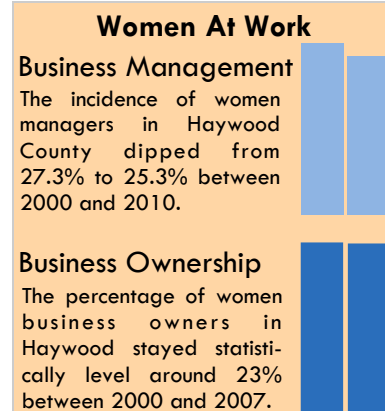
Men in the county and women with children under six are even more likely to be unemployed; at rates of 16.7 percent and 19.7 percent, respectively. Women with toddlers are also 13.4 percent more likely to participate in the workforce than women without.

The Status of Women in: Haywood County

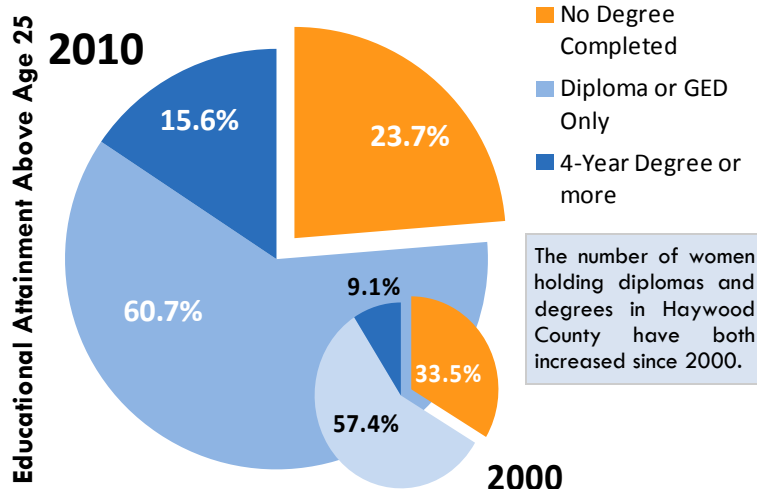


Women now hold 25.3 percent of all managerial positions in Haywood County in 2010. This was 2 percent lower than the rate in 2000, and corresponded to a significant drop, from 44th to 87th, in state rankings. Haywood now trails the statewide rate by nearly 11 percent.

Female business ownership held at 23 percent between 2000 and 2007, causing the county to lose ground in this indicator's rankings; it dropped 12 places, to 54th. Local women remain less likely to own a business than women statewide, 25.9 percent of whom are estimated to be sole owners of a firm.



▲ Education



Degree attainment among Haywood County women increased significantly between 2000 and 2010, and 15.6 percent of local women ages 25 and older now hold a bachelor degree or higher (ranked 26th, up from 65th).

The number of women with diplomas also increased, though at a slower rate, from 66.5 percent to 76.3 percent. This growth was faster than statewide trends, resulting in a bump from 66th in the state to 63rd.

Dropouts compared less favorably statewide, falling from 61st to 80th. At a rate of 0.67 percent in the 2011-12 school year, Haywood also performed worse than the statewide figure of 0.61 percent.

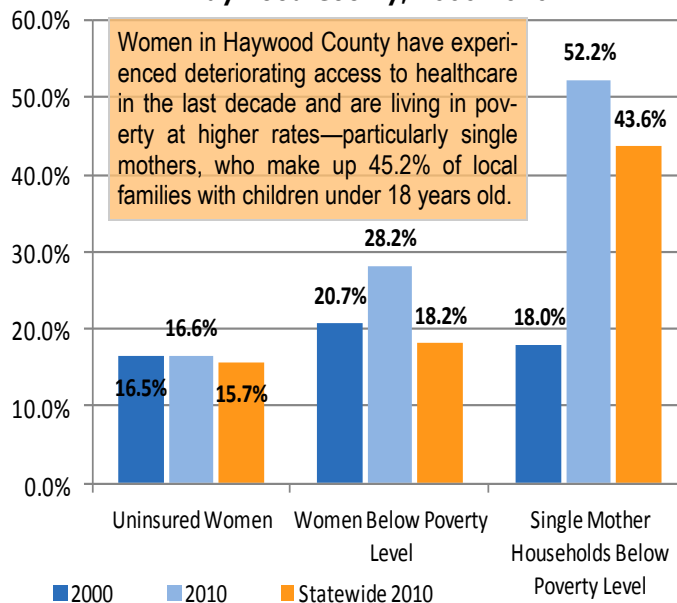
▲ Living

Since 2000, women in Haywood County have continued to experience limited health care access and have endured an increase in poverty rates.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in six were uninsured in 2010, reflecting the same rate from 2000. As a result, local women continued to be less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, but that margin has shrunk over the years to a difference of only 0.9 percent. As a result of much faster deterioration elsewhere in the state, Haywood improved in the rankings for this category, from 90th to 61st.

Unfortunately, poverty has increased at much greater rates. Overall, one if four local women live in poverty, and the rate doubles when considering only single women with children. Both populations are larger than state estimates and Haywood's ranking for overall poverty has declined from 81st to 87th, though it compares more favorably regarding single mothers, and has improved in that ranking from 94th to 67th.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Haywood County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.